FAMILY LIFE

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"CLOSE TO MOTHER'S HEART"

Mother's heartbeat plays a very important part in the development of an infant, according to Lee Salk, who studied newborn babies, half exposed to the continual sound of a recorded heartbeat, half of them not. He thinks such common as expressions as "very close to mother's heart" represent much more than mere poetical references to a feeling of love.

Dr. Salk (clinical psychologist on the staff of the City Hospital, Elmhurst, N.Y.) started with 214 neonates. Sound apparatus was placed in the nursery which transmitted a recorded and authentic normal heartbeat sound of 72 paired beats per minute, and 102 of the infants were exposed to this continuously, 24 hours a day. The other 112 were in the control group maintained under ordinary hospital conditions, without the heartbeat sound. All were weighed at birth and again each day.

Babies in both groups took the same amount of milk, but nearly 70% of those exposed to the steady rhythm of the heartbeat gained weight, against only 33% in the control group. Babies exposed to the heartbeat cried about 40% of the time (measured by a tape recorder.) The others cried about 60% of the time. Clinical observation revealed greater depth and regularity in breathing and less restlessness among the "heartbeat babies."

Dr. Salk's observations, reported at the conference of the World Federation for Mental Health, are summarized in the Dec., 1960, issue of *Briefs,* bulletin of the Maternity Center Assn. (48 E. 92d st., New York 28, N.Y.) He noted that a large majority of new mothers, whether left or right handed, held their babies to their left sides, often with the baby's head held tightly against the chest wall near the heart. He asked himself whether this is an instinctive response to meet the need of the baby for a continuance of the rhythmical sensation to which he has been exposed from the moment, in the womb, when his sense organs began to function.

He is doing further experimentation with young children and reports that promising results have already been obtained with a five-year old who had sleeping difficulty from birth. When the heartbeat sound was placed near his bed he invariably went to sleep within 15 minutes.

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"Sleeping difficulties in children are not uncommon," he notes, "and most often are the result of a fear of losing contact with the parents, which to the child means abandonment. The heartbeat sound for the child most likely allays the fear of abandonment because of its deeprooted biological significance as the first sound, a constant sound, and the sound the child experienced when it was closest to its mother."

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Notes From the AIFR

THE INSTITUTE is seeking a new top executive and will welcome suggestions from readers. It has been without a General Director for some time and Dr. Popenoe, founder and president, has been carrying the administrative load until a permanent administrator is installed. The Trustees want to get in touch with competent persons. A mature individual, aged 38 or above, with a Ph.D. or the equivalent in some field related to the Institute's work, is sought. It is not necessary that he be qualified in marriage counseling but it is essential that he have substantial experience and proved capacity in organization and supervision, public relations, financial management, and creative development in some area of education or social action related to the promotion of sound family life. This is a rare and challenging opportunity for a top level organizer and administrator to promote a work of great importance under exceptionally favorable conditions. Those interested, or friends of the Institute who may be able to refer suitable candidates, are requested to send inquiries, preferably with resume, to Ernest L. Leon & Associates, management consultants, 2330 West Third st., Los Angeles 57, California.

PUBLICATION NO. 515, "Reading list on counseling," has been revised and brought up to date and copies may now be had for 5c from the AIFR office.

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Research Notes

STERILIZATIONS performed under state laws in the year 1960 totaled 622, according to the annual survey by the Human Betterment Assn. of America (105 W. 55th st., New York, N.Y.). Tabulation according to the number per 100,000 total population shows North Carolina leading, followed by Georgia, Delaware, North Dakota, Utah, Virginia, California, Oregon, and Iowa. State laws providing for the sterilization of certain of the mentally diseased or mentally defective patients in state institutions date back to 1907, and 27 states now have laws in force which authorize such operations. Seven of these reported no sterilizations last year.—In addition to these official sterilizations, many thousands of voluntary sterilizations are performed in the U.S. each year by physicians in private practice.

DIVORCE IS EXPFNSIVE not only to the married persons who go into court for that purpose, but to the taxpayers as well. Pasadena Family Service has

calculated that contested divorce actions cost taxpayers about $400 for each day in court. Expense of a default case, in which the two parties have reached an agreement previously, is about $75 to the taxpayers.

WOMEN WORKERS with children of pre-school age have doubled in number in the U.S. during the last decade, increasing from two million to four million.

EARS ARE AMONG the most variable parts of the human body, and may differ as much as 10% on the two sides of the head. A team of Chicago investigators proposes to use the ears as a means of identifying newborn babies, believing that they are much more satisfactory than footprints. They have photographed an ear of several hundred babies through a transparent plastic-covered window in a cardboard triangle on which are recorded the mother's fingerprints and the necessary statistical information. The whole process is carried out in the delivery room before mother and baby are separated, and the investigators say they have never found the ears of any two babies to be enough alike to cause confusion of identity.

MATERNITY CARE in the U.S. is not developing adequately, says Dr. Arthur J. Lesser, director of health services at the U.S. Children's Bureau. In some communities the infant and maternal death rates are increasing and the proportion of mothers seeking early care during pregnancy is decreasing. He criticizes not merely the frequent lack of facilities for pregnant mothers but the unsatisfactory care given to many who are treated in a routine and "bureaucratic" manner.

Educational Notes

MINNESOTA's legislature has created a Human Genetics Unit in its state department of health, in order to provide residents of the state with upto-date scientific information. Dr. Sheldon C. Reed, director of the Dight Institute of Human Genetics at the University of Minnesota, is chairman of the advisory committee of the new unit.

FICTION PLOTS in American magazines haven't changed much during the past century, but heroines have. That is the conclusion of Margaret Dalziel in her book, *Popular fiction 100 years ago*. The old-fashioned heroine might be deceived, kidnapped, or led astray in some dastardly manner, but she was basically virtuous. Today, says Miss Dalziel, "the heroine's rebellion against authority, her love affairs, her criminal and near criminal activities are excitingly and sympathetically described, while the standards and ideals to which she ultimately conforms are extremely vague, and when defined are second-rate."

LAST YEAR about one out of every five married couples changed their address, says the U.S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Better-educated persons tend to be more mobile than others, a fact partly related to the husband's job.

WORK OF THE MOTHER inside and outside of the home is the theme of an international conference to be held in Madrid, Spain, July 10-16, 1961. Full information may be had from the headquarters of the International Union of Family Organizations, 28, Place Saint-Georges, Paris 9, France.

EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES

Since marriage counseling is developing rapidly as a specialty in its own right, with its own techniques, but since many going into it have been trained in other subjects, especially psychotherapy, a study of the effects of conventional psychotherapeutic procedures is important to all those concerned with the improvement of family life, and those using such procedures should particularly welcome a critical evaluation of them on a large scale. Published records of more than 7,000 cases have been reviewed by H. J. Eysenck, professor of psychology at the University of London, in a monumental new *Handbook of abnormal psychology* which he has edited.

"The results," he concludes, "do show that whatever effects psychotherapy may have are likely to be extremely small."

All the studies that Dr. Eysenck was able to find and analyze reported only negative findings. An apparent exception is one by Carl R. Rogers and R. Dymond *(Psychotherapy and personality change,* Chicago, 1954), but Dr. Eysenck claims the faults of their experimental design are so great that actually no conclusions can be drawn from it.

Those interested should consult the entire survey in this Handbook, which covers much more ground than the title suggests, and contains an immense amount of material on the influence of heredity, on introversion-extraversion, and on other topics which are frequently given little attention in the current literature. It contains contributions from 18 of Dr. Eysenck's associates, as well as his own chapters. After surveying a series of published studies on the effects of various types of psychotherapeutic treatment, he draws "eight major conclusions:"

1. When untreated neurotic control groups are compared with experimental groups of neurotic patients treated by means of psychotherapy, both groups recover to approximately the same extent.

2. When soldiers who have suffered a neurotic breakdown and have not received psychotherapy are compared with soldiers who have received psychotherapy, the chances of the two groups returning to duty are approximately equal.

3. When neurotic soldiers are separated from the Service, their chances of recovery are not affected by their receiving or not receiving psychotherapy.

4. Civilian neurotics who are treated by psychotherapy recover or improve to approximately the same extent as similar neurotics receiving no psychotherapy.

5. Children suffering from emotional disorders and treated by psychotherapy recover or improve to approximately the same extent as similar children not receiving psychotherapy.

6. Neurotic patients treated by means of psychotherapeutic procedures based on learning theory, improve significantly more quickly than do patients treated by means of psychoanalytic or eclectic psychotherapy, or not treated by psychotherapy at all.

7. Neurotic patients treated by psychoanalytic psychotherapy do not improve more quickly than patients treated by means of eclectic psycho-

therapy, and may improve less quickly when account is taken of the large proportion of patients breaking off treatment.

8. With the single exception of the psychotherapeutic methods based on learning theory, results of published research with military and civilian neurotics, and with both adults and children, suggest that the therapeutic effects of psychotherapy are small or nonexistent, and do not in any demonstrable way add to the nonspecific effects of routine medical treatment, or to such events as occur in the patients' everyday experience.

Dr. Eysenck gives a detailed and extremely interesting explanation of why, in spite of the lack of evidence, psychotherapists and psychoanalysts are so thoroughly convinced that they do get satisfactory results.

HANDBOOK OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY, ed. by H. J. Eysenck. Pp. 816, price $18 from Basic Books, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1961.)

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Around the World

COUNSELLING BY CORRESPONDENCE is spreading rapidly abroad, in almost all phases of marriage and family life. Joan Williams discusses her own experience in Great Britain, in the Nov. 1960 issue of *The Health Education Journal.* She deals with more than 25,000 women each year, and correspondence with one may extend over some months. "Helping them sort themselves out was at once the most demanding and rewarding task I have ever undertaken. And it revealed with devastating clarity something I have long known to be the truth: that few things can more successfully undermine health, vitality, and usefulness than (long-term) ugly emotions. And that healing of mind and body comes only when these emotions (together with the cause) have been faced, overcome, and replaced by the normal healthy emotions of life, trust, and self-respect. As I see it, a clear understanding and constant application of this truth is at the very center of health education at its best, whether by correspondence or through any other medium."

CANADIAN Department of Labor reports that as of 1958, of all married women working, 66% had dependent children.

FROM THE U.S.A., 4-H clubs have spread into Latin America and are finding a warm welcome from the rural young people. For linguistic reasons, it has naturally been necessary to make a slight change of name: they appear as the 4-S clubs. Salud, Servicio, Sinceridad, y Saber, in other words, health, service, sincerity, and knowledge, provide a good platform for this organization which has been so valuable in North America.

GERMAN WIVES working for wages outside the home were questioned by the Institut fuer Zeitforsching as to their reasons for doing so. Every third wife said it was to enable the family to buy or maintain an automotible..

IN RED CHINA, according to official figures, 90 million children under the age of six are being cared for in 3,500,000 children's homes and kindergartens.

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL of New South Wales, Australia, has a new address: 38-40 Martin Place, Sydney.

Inexpensive Pamphlets

HOW TO CHOOSE A NURSERY SCHOOL, by Helen Steers Burgess. Pp. 20, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets (No. 310), 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

PLANNING YOUR FAMILY FOOD SUPPLY, a guide for county extension workers. Pp. 20, price 15c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (Catalog No. A 1.68:425).

MODERNE FAMILIE UND INDUSTRIELLE GESELLSCHAFT, Pp. 32, from Katholischer Familienverband Oestereichs, Wollzeile 2a, Vienna 1, Austria.

THE DISEASE CONCEPT OF ALCOHOLISM, free on request to The Smithers Foundation, 60 E. 42d st., New York, N.Y. (Summary of Dr. E. M. Jellinek's book of the same name.)

GOOD LIVING FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, Pp. 60, price 75c from New York State Council for Children Publications Center, The Carousel School, 173-53 Croydon Road, Jamaica 32, N.Y.

A GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON AGING, Pp. 8, free on request to National Council on the Aging, room 905, 345 E. 46th st., New York 17, N.Y.

HORIZON, special issue on epilepsy, free on request to National Epilepsy League, Rooms 201-2, 208 North Wells st., Chicago 6, Ills.

NINO, FAMILIA, Y SOCIEDAD, by J. Rof Carballo. Pp. 90, price 50 pesetas from Congresos de la Familia Espanola, Alcala 31, Madrid 14, Spain.

FILIAL RESPONSIBILITY in the modern American family, by Alvin Schorr. Pp. 45, price 25c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

REFERENCE NOTES ON ALCOHOL PROBLEMS, pocket edition, Pp. 48, price 50c from Education Dept., Alcohol Research Foundation, 17 Prince Arthur ave., Toronto 5, Ont.,—Canada.—Handy compendium of facts and figures for speakers. The Foundation, established in 1949 by an act of the Ontario Legislature, is financed largely by an annual government grant.

BETTER LEADERSHIP FOR CLUBS, Pp. 25, price 50c from Golden Age Center, 2320 E. 30th st., Cleveland 15, Ohio.—Mineographed bulletin on the management of organizations for Senior Citizens.

DIRECTORY OF SHELTERED WORKSHOPS, price 25c from NARC Vocational Rehabilitation and Sheltered Workshop Committee, 386 Park ave. S., New York 16, N.Y.—List of 173 workshops in 36 states, providing opportunity for the mentally retarded and otherwise handicapped person.

POR LA FELICIDAD DE NUESTROS HIJOS, free on request to Libreria Internacional del Peru, S.C., Union 892, Lima, Peru.

HOW TO DEAL WITH MENTAL PROBLEMS, Pp. 14, price 10c from Canadian Mental Health Assn., 11½ Spadina ave., Toronto 4, Ont., Canada.

VENEREAL DISEASE EDUCATION — curriculum guide for teachers in junior and senior high schools, Pp. 19, price 25c from Kansas City Social Health So., 1020 McGee st., Kansas City 6, Mo., 1961.

YOUR CHILDREN AND THEIR GANGS, by Edith G. Neisser and Nina Ridenour. Pp. 34, price 20c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (Children's Bureau Pub. No. 384—1960).

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

NEGLECTED AREAS IN FAMILY LIVING, ed. by Thomas Earl Sullenger. Pp. 447, price $5 from Christopher Publishing House, 1140 Columbus ave., Boston 20, Mass., 1961.

Both the study of family life and the process of counseling have been so dominated by psychoanalytic points of view as often to lose sight of the family while dealing with personal neuroses. A pronounced trend in the last few years, however, has been toward correcting this error and focussing on the marriage and the family as institutions. Sociologist Sullenger (University of Omaha) has performed a great service by bringing together three score papers on what he rightly describes as neglected areas of family living. He provides the reader with discussions of such topics as ritual in the family, religion in marriage, good in-law relationships, household pets, the working wife, telling the children about death, and half a hundred other topics. Everyone who deals professionally with marriage and family life should be required to have this book for constant reference.

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LIVING A HAPPY LIFE, by F. Alexander Magoun. Pp. 178, price $3.50 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1960.

The great challenge and necessity to men and women, says Mr. Magoun, is to understand, to respect, and to be our real selves, so that we may be useful and happy. He has written a stimulating, really an eloquent, book which anyone can read with profit. One industrial firm bought 3,000 copies to distribute to its workers—a substantial testimonial! The author, for many years professor of human relations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has of late years devoted his time to personnel work, and is the author likewise of some valuable books, particularly *Love and Marriage*. This new one is a worthy successor.

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WHAT ABOUT WOMEN?, by John Henry Cutler. Pp. 241 (no index), price $3.95 from Ives Washburn, 119 W. 40th st., New York 18, N.Y., 1961.

Mr. Cutler is a newspaper editor (Duxbury, Mass.) who has read widely and digested what he read. The book is packed so solidly with facts and figures, names, dates, and places, that the reader is almost overwhelmed. But he gives a picture, which can not be found as well in any other book, of the nature of women, the changes that have taken place in their lives, and their prospects for the near future. Naturally, many of the topics on which he touches are controversial, and one reader or another will question the finality of some of the research findings and general conclusions that he cites, but on the whole he has done a remarkable job. The book will fascinate almost any thoughtful person, provide unlimited subjects of conversation and argument, and end by depositing solid information in any mind.

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THE SIXTH MAN, by Jess Stearn. Pp. 286 (no index), price $3.95 from Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y.,

1961.

Every sixth man in America today is a homosexual, says reporter Stearn (offering no proof.) He has written a striking account of their behavior, based largely on what he could learn in New York City, though he says plenty of other parts of the country provide evidence. His main scientific mentor has apparently been psychiatrist George W. Henry—a good source of information. Mr. Stearn has much to say about the infiltration of homosexuality into colleges, into "show biz," and into many other walks of life where it would be little suspected. He goes into detail about the world of women's fashions. The face of beauty is changing, he declares, "under the mass pressure of the homosexual clique dominating the style world" and determined "to demean and degrade the traditionally American concept of soft, lovely, feminine beauty." It begins "with the homosexual designers, who fit their clothes for gaunt, emaciated women;" then the models are forced to fit into this norm. "Homosexual or lesbian magazine editors" promote this trend, calling on homosexual photographers to provide the pictures. "The fashion editors, many of them lesbians, have their own ideas of what a model should look like." "In the male field many models are openly homosexual, though few are effeminate in bearing." So the story continues through one aspect of American "culture" after another. Readers will agree with the author's closing remark, that "society will soon have to come to grips with this pressing problem."

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THE CHANGING NATURE OF MAN, by J. H. van den Berg. Pp. 252 (no index). price $4.50 from W. W. Norton & Co., 55 Fifth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1961.

Dr. van den Berg assumes that modern psychology believes man does not change—that there is nothing basically new in human existence. He undertakes to correct this idea. One of the most interesting parts of his long, extensive, and somewhat involved argument is his insistence that up to a few hundred years ago children attained adult maturity rapidly, while at present a large part of them are far from socially and emotionally mature when they are old enough to vote. He argues that women's nature has changed since the Victorian era, discusses neuroses which, he insists, should be called socioses since they are the product of the social organization; and deals widely with man's distance from God. The author is professor of medical psychology at the University of Leiden, the Netherlands.

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PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION, by Hirsch Lazaar Silverman. Pp. 169, price $3.75 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1961.

Reprint of 10 papers by the professor of psychology and education at Yeshiva University. Among many other topics, the author incidentally insists that "we in the field of Education must give thought to ridding our public school systems of emotionally disturbed and obsolete teachers . . . Our present educational system tends to make many of our teachers go to seed far too quickly . . . The problem of the teacher who is mentally or emotionally unsatisfactory cannot in conscience be put off much longer."

THE COUCH AND THE CIRCLE, by Hyman Spotnitz. Pp. 274 (no index), price $4.50 from Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1961.

Group counseling has developed rapidly during the last decade or two, and with skilled leadership has been found to offer many advantages. Dr. Spotnitz, a psychiatrist in private practice in New York City, tells of his own experiences, along with some history of the development of this procedure and a discussion of ways in which leadership should be maintained. This is not only a valuable handbook for professionals or would-be professionals, but will be of interest to many others because of its readability.

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IL FIDANZAMENTO, by Pietro Castelli. Pp. 358 (paper covers), 2d ed., from Istituto "La Casa," Via Mercalli 23, Milan, Italy, 1959.

This substantial book covers much more than its title, Betrothal; it is a very complete treatise on premarital education. In Italy betrothal is of course a somewhat more formal matter than in Anglo-Saxon countries; theoretically at least the girl's father is supposed to be asked for his daughter's hand, though there are probably cases like that pictured in an Italian cartoon where a father is answering the telephone with an expression of delight and saying, "Why yes, of course, certainly you may marry my daughter. Who is this speaking?"

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INFORMATION, PLEASE! for women only, by Alfred Dreyfus II. Pp. 556 (no index), price $7.50 from Vantage Press, 120 W. 31st st., New York 1, N.Y., 1961.

Mr. Dreyfus, a civil engineer by profession, has compiled a book that does not justify the time he spent on it. He begins with some scrappy and repetitious information on topics ranging from headaches to sexual perversions. This apparently represents material compiled at various times over a quarter of a century: e.g., if a man has syphilis it is wise for him not to marry "until he has passed through a prolonged, mild mercurial course;" in a later chapter he repeats the material on syphilis but now mentions injections of penicillin. A glossary is featured: it defines such obscure and little-used terms as constipation, lanolin, and urination. Also featured is the "Dunhill chart," by which a woman can identify the "safe period." Finally, 356 pages (no less!) are taken up by a day-by-day prediction of when a baby will be born, judging by the date of the last menstruation. Since this is what the obstetrician will tell the woman the first time she sees him, it is hardly worth while to pad out the book with it. It is hard to imagine a reader whose $7.50 can not be more profitably spent than on the purchase of this book.

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CULTURE, SOCIETY, AND HEALTH, ed. by Vera Rubin. Pp. 275 (paper covers, no index), price not stated, from N.Y. Academy of Sciences, 2 E. 63d st., New York 21, N.Y., 1960.

The 28 valuable papers in this volume were represented at a conference with the same subjects as the book's title, and they are tightly crammed with facts on some very important and often neglected problems of civilization. In a general way they all deal with sociocultural factors in chronic disease, in mental diseases, and in public health programs. Many

are crosscultural, bringing data from different continents and peoples.

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POPULATION CONTROL, the summer, 1960, issue of Law and Contemporary Problems, Pp. 252, price $2.50 from School of Law, Duke Station, Durham, N.C.

Fifteen authoritative papers are presented in this issue of an important law journal, forming an invaluable compendium of information on the present situation throughout the world, the need for action, the ways in which action can be taken.

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YOU AND YOUR HORMONES, by Max R. Rubinstein. Pp. 231, price $4 from Twayne Publishers, 31 Union Square, New York 3, N.Y., 1961.

The author of this book, a physician in private practice in Beverly Hills, covers a great deal of ground, "zeal outruns discretion"—to quote Robert Browning. He should have had an editor. The introduction sounds almost like old-fashioned patent medicine advertising. His continual claims for endocrinology, as in the treatment of homosexuality, impotence in men and frigidity in women, and a dozen other subjects, go far beyond what is established by evidence. He frequently confuses the reader as to the relations between endocrinology and other subjects: he says, for example that juvenile delinquents "should be treated as medical cases," but asserts in the next paragraph that "you will get, nine times out of ten, a history of a child from a separated or divorced family, or a maladjusted marriage." He continues, "Take a house—when it is not a home —where there is an alcoholic or narcotic father, mother, or both, or a house where there is too much selfish wealth or too much unending poverty and you have the exciting causes of juvenile delinquency, sex deviation, and finally the sex criminal." It is not clear why a background of wealth or poverty necessarily produces a "medical case." Dr. Rubinstein is hard on the psychiatrists and their dogmas and jargon; but "let me assure you," he adds comfortingly, "that psychiatrists themselves do not take this 'stuff' with the seriousness they impart to their devotees." In short, this is not a book to be recommended to the public, in spite of a great deal of standard and useful information that it contains. One last word: this reviewer, like other biologists, objects strongly to such silly misuse of words as is represented by constant reference to "the male menopause."

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RELIGION AND MENTAL HEALTH, by Hans Hoffmann. Pp. 333 (no index), price $5 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1961.

Harvard University's Project on Religion and Mental Health, of which theologian Hoffman is director, was set up to help clergymen get a better understanding of human problems, with which they must deal in their daily ministry. This book provides 38 selections, either brief case histories or extracts from the works of great writers. Each is preceded by a little essay which analyzes the ways in which the illustration may be applied. The book is intended primarily for study by ministers, psychiatrists, social workers, and interested laymen who want to trace the relationships between religion and mental health.

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MARRIAGE BEFORE AND AFTER, by Paul Popenoe, Sc.D.....$2.95

MODERN MARRIAGE: a handbook for men.....
by Paul Popenoe, Sc.D.....$3.95

A MAN FOR EVERY WOMAN, by Richard H. Klemer, Ph.D.....$3.95

LOOKING TOWARD MARRIAGE, by Roswell H. Johnson, Ph.D.,
Helen Randolph, and Erma Pixley, M.A.....$2.25

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